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-2-

3. In 1952 the only new radios were Soviet-manufactured and were available to Party members or outstanding workers only. Such sets could be purchased at the State Cooperatives. I recall seeing two or three Soviet-made radio sets; one of them was called "PIONER". One of the three sets had short-wave bands; I do not know the price of any of the sets. I also heard of a Rumanian firm called "Radio Popular" which was to produce radio sets in the near future. The firm was in Bucharest.
4. I would estimate that 50 to 60% of the families with radios regularly listened to VOA; 50 to 60% to BBC and 5 to 10% to RFE. I consider four times per week a regular listening rate. Perhaps 80% of the families with radios sporadically listened to one or all three of the radio stations. I also believe that 20 to 25% of the families with radios tuned in religiously to VOA and BBC.
5. Listening to foreign broadcasts was not forbidden by law in Rumania. However, if a person were discovered listening, he would certainly be placed on the black-list of the security force (Securitatea) and would suffer in some manner, such as losing his job or being arrested on some pretext or other.
6. Since 1951, especially during the Spring of 1952, radio jamming in Rumania has been very effective. At times, BBC was completely wiped out and VOA was also heavily jammed. I recall that the VOA Tangier relay station was the best heard of foreign stations. 25X1A
7. Wire speaker (sic) installations existed in all large factories in Bucharest. The speakers were usually tuned to the Bucharest radio station. Almost every factory recreational center (room) was also a group radio listening center. Several wire speakers (about five) were situated in the midtown district of Bucharest. These speakers did not broadcast continually. When they did they either played Rumanian music or gave news summaries.

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